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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

Although we have received some interesting intelligence from the Persian Gulph, and have been obliged to devote the half of our present Number to matters of local interest; yet, to conform to the wishes of those who deem no Newspaper complete that does not contain its "European Extracts," we have thrown these inferior subjects (in their estimation,) into the last sheet, though as we know it is the usual practice at the breakfast tables of our Friends for these to be read by separate persons at the same time, it matters little probably in point of fact whether they be first or last in the order of arrangement. We regret that our Selections from the European Papers should present such pictures as they do; but "Fidelity" is our motto, and the pole-star of our undeviating course.

Manufacturing Distresses in England.—We extract the following accounts from various Papers. They certainly render all comments on the policy of the new taxation superfluous; for these are the very people on whom the additional weight will fall, both by increasing the price of their food and lessening their masters' business, and consequently their own employment. As if, too, all this was not dreadful enough, it seems likely that those traffickers in human blood, the detestable spies of Government, have been again set in motion, and that we may have acted over again such scenes as those of the execution of Brandreth, &c. What will be the answer given by posterity to the question, who is most in fault in these things? The Government who have brought the people into this situation, or the people who are goaded into violence by dreadful distresses, rendered intolerable by the stimulating harangues of cold-blooded fiends?

On the 16th of June, a numerous meeting of the operative weavers took place at Glasgow. A resolution was read, the purport of which was to petition the Prince Regent to grant the spare hands of the trade, or such as were inclined, the means of reaching the colonies belonging to his Majesty in North America, together with the means of support for one year after their arrival there; which sums they promised to repay by yearly remittances of produce; but on a show of hands, very few agreed to this proposition. A second resolution was submitted to the meeting, as an amendment to the foregoing, that there should be Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and a Diminution of Taxation, which amendment was carried apparently by a large majority, and with great cheering.

The *Carlisle Journal*, speaking of the preceding meeting, observes:—We have very great reason to suspect, that one of the persons who addressed the meeting was a Government spy. We have heard of a certain well-known character who was prowling about Carlisle a few days ago; and it is very probable that a bloodier scent had attracted him to Glasgow: very fortunately, his incitements were not only disregarded, but absolutely hissed.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-line and its neighbourhood took place on Monday, the 14th of June, at Hurst. By one o'clock, the hour at which the business commenced, the assemblage consisted of from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and was still increasing.—The Rev. Joseph Harrison was called to the chair, who entered into a most pathetic statement of the deplorable condition of the poor, and concluded by exhorting his audience to preserve peace and good order. Various resolutions were passed, which dwelt on the means of remedying the people's distresses, viz. Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, &c. the constitution of the House of Commons as now existing, which is a mockery, the distribution of the hard earnings of the industrious, not for beneficial purposes, but in profligate expenditure, as for example, 22,000*l.* for Snuff-Boxes, 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of York, though possessed of 40,000*l.* a year, for performing the least of all filial duties; the Corn Laws, contempt of Petitions, suspension of laws to keep men in dungeons, and acts of indemnity to screen from deserved punishment,—the necessity of resistance to increased taxation, until every sinecure and pension be abolished. The people dispersed without any tumult.

The *Leeds Mercury*, the Paper which was so active in exposing Oliver, thus speaks of the meeting on Hunsletmoor.

"The proceedings of the meeting of last Monday evening we think calculated to do a great deal of mischief. The most pressing object was lost sight of, and the distress of the poor starving manufacturers was merged in the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Being ourselves Reformers, we are far from wishing to under-rate the importance of this object, but we cannot think that it will ever be secured in a peaceful way by such language as that held by the advocates of this measure on Monday night. The advice given by George Petre, in particular, if acted upon, will lead to one of two things, either revolution or military despotism, or both. Of this person we believe very little is known in Yorkshire, except that he is employed as a journeyman tailor in this town. What may be his character we cannot tell, but if we may judge from his language, he seems very unfit for a political guide. We are far from wishing to impute to him or to any other man, bad motives, but we must say, that his expressions about the fall of the fabric of Government, and his recommendation of the example of the Irish Rebellion, to his Yorkshire auditors, savours strongly of the language used by Mr. Oliver to his dupes two years ago. We have, indeed authority for saying, that there are already spies abroad in the country; and in proof of this assertion we quote a letter, now before us, written last Tuesday, by an intelligent Gentleman at Carlisle to Mr. Curwen:—'I saw,' says the writer, 'two of the Committee (of the Carlisle Weavers) on Sunday morning, to whom I communicated the interesting intelligence, that a Spy had arrived here from Bolton for a bloody purpose. He had not been with any of the Committee. I presume he is gone to Glasgow, as there is to be a large meeting of the weavers there to-morrow. The fellow's name is W——.'

The following is the account of the meeting on Hunslet-moor on Monday, the 21st of June last:—

The meeting did not break up till nearly 10 o'clock. The principal speakers were the same as those of the last meeting, with the exception of Mr. Williams, of Dewsbury. Mr. Booth took the chair. He appeared to be evidently labouring under the pressure of distress, and addressed those around him with much feeling: 'Why,' he asked, 'are we now labouring under this acute distress? Our enemies say, it is a just punishment for our sins; but that cannot be, as Providence has for two seasons blessed us with the most abundant crops, and plenty smilens throughout the land. We can therefore only attribute our distress to the misrule of Ministers, and the defective state of our representative system.' Mr. Petre addressed the crowd with great vehemence. The intemperance of his language, and a vein of irony and contempt of religion which pervaded it throughout, gave great offence to many. The different speakers exhorted the multitude to depart peaceably. Mr. Petre took occasion to notice the calumny of one of the Leeds newspapers, which had insinuated that he was a spy.

A numerous reform meeting was held on the same day at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. Similar meetings were also held the same day at Manchester, and other places in Yorkshire and Lancashire. These different assemblies every where conducted themselves peaceably, and there was no occasion for calling on either the civil or military power.

Southwark Election.—On Tuesday the 22d of June, the Electors of Southwark, who had supported Sir R. Wilson in the last election, dined together at the Cumberland-tavern, Vauxhall, to celebrate the triumph which they had then obtained; Sir R. Wilson in the chair. The company assembled, amounted at least to 300 respectable persons. By an account given to each gentleman, it appeared that the whole expense of the late Southwark election amounted to 80*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* and that the subscriptions received to defray it amounted to 79*l.* 6*d.* the balance due to the Committee after all expenses are paid, does not amount to more than 10*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

After the usual toasts, Sir R. Wilson proposed, "The Independent Electors of Southwark, and may the victory of 1818 serve to animate them to fresh exertions in the cause of Reform." The next toast was, "Charles Calvert, Esq. the approved and faithful repre-

sentative of the inhabitants of Southwark." The health of the Chairman being then given,

Sir R. Wilson returned thanks. He declared that if he had not fulfilled his professions, he should have been one of the basest and meanest of men. He should have been happy to have congratulated the electors on the hope of some relief for their sufferings; but unfortunately, notwithstanding the great number of those who were now in opposition to Government, notwithstanding all the justice and reason upon their side, all their efforts had met with the most determined hostility of the House. (*Cheers.*) He condemned, in severe terms, the Foreign Enlistment Bill; and said, that if it had been intended to preserve our neutrality, he would not have opposed it; but as it established our vassalage to the most debased government in the world, he had felt it his duty to give it his most decided opposition. (*Cheers.*) There was no other hope for a redress of present grievances but a Reform in Parliament. Neither he nor his friends wanted to make any alarming reforms; they did not war with the mansion or the palace; they wanted no anarchy, no spoliation. For how was it to be supposed, that the noble representative of the house of Russell, with all its vast property and titles; that the Honorable Member for Norfolk, the greatest agriculturist in the nation; that Mr. Ricardo, the first political economist of his age; that Mr. Brougham, the very first lawyer of this century; that the Worthy Baronet (Sir F. Burdett,) who had such an immense stake in the country, should wish for anarchy or any sanguinary struggles? (*The gallant General then sat down amidst very loud and general applause.*)

The next toast was "Sir Francis Burdett and the Independent Electors of Westminster."

Sir Francis returned thanks for the honour done to him. He said that the best image of despotism ever presented to his mind, was that of Montesquieu, a philosopher and Frenchman, who said, that the savages of Louisiana were in the habit of cutting down the tree in order to get at the fruit; so it was with his Majesty's present Ministers. They struck at the resources of the people in order to obtain a temporary relief. The Members of the House of Commons did their duty very well to those who sent them there; but very ill to those whose interests they were bound by every tie of honour and gratitude to defend. There had been many Parliaments before in this country. There had been the Hasting Parliament, the Blessed Parliament, the Long Parliament, the Drunken Parliament, and the "Praise God Barebones Parliament." There had also been the "Lack-learning Parliament," so called from its not having the misfortune of having any Lawyers in it. He could not call this a "Lack-learning Parliament," because there were but too many Lawyers in it. This, however, if it deserved a name at all, ought to be called the "Wonder-working Parliament;" for instead of diminishing the burdens of the people, as every member of it had pledged himself to do, they had increased the taxation, and taken as much from the liberty of the country as any set of men dared to do. To say that the present Parliament was better than the last, was a complete delusion; a new return had indeed been made; but the same Members in general had been returned to it; what their predecessors had done, this Parliament wou'd do also; and this was a grand reason why he had not stirred the question of Reform during the present Session. Indeed if an honest man obtained a seat in Parliament, he appeared like an honest man caught in a lady's boudoir; if the husband came suddenly in, the appearance of such an honest man there could not fail to excite surprise; and it would be a very slight excuse for the man to say, he did not know how he got there. (*Loud laughter.*)

"Mr. C. Hutchinson, and may he live to see his country enjoying both civil and religious liberty," was the next toast. Mr. Hutchinson returned thanks. The company did not separate till a late hour.

Dr. Burney.—Among the eminent persons whose death the public have lately had cause to lament, none has occasioned a more extensive, a more deeply felt, and a juster regret, than that of the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney. His profound learning, his elegant taste, his benign and accomplished manners, his useful life, present so many distinct claims to the regard and applause of his country; and it must be a most gratifying source of pleasure to every admirer of virtue and talent, to observe the affecting testimonials to his honor which have been given by those who were best enabled, from their previous intercourse with this distinguished person, to appreciate his worth. We allude to the inhabitants of the parish of Deptford, who have erected a monument to record their obligations to the pious labours of their pastor; and to his grateful scholars, who have also erected, by subscription, a monument in Westminster Abbey, appropriately inscribed by the pen of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr. The Latin composition of the original is worthy of the Augustan age. The following is an accurate tho' still a very humble Translation of it.

To CHARLES BURNEY, LL. & D. D. F. R. & A. S.
Professor of Ancient Literature in the Royal Academy of London;
One of the Chaplains in ordinary to King George the Third,
a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral,
Rector of Cliffe, and of St. Paul's Deptford, in the county of Kent;
Master during eighteen years of Greenwich School,
who lived 60 years and 24 days.

Died December 25, in the year of our Lord 1817,
and was buried at Deptford;
His pupils, at their united expense, have erected this monument.
This distinguished person possessed extensive and recondite learning;
a judgment polished by the rules of criticism and by the most
frequent exercise of style, and a peculiar skill in explain-
ing the difficulties of the ancient Greek metres.

In the books of which he was the author,
whether in Latin or English.

There was a lucid arrangement of sentences, and an unaffected elo-
quence of words.

His discourse was commended to great esteem,
both for wit and learning,
by quickness of thought.

full and harmonious voice,

a sharpness of eye, very piercing indeed,

But sweetly tempered by the cheerfulness of his whole countenance;
and a shrewdness seasoned with the most pleasant humour.

When instructing youth in the higher parts of human learning,
He used a manner of teaching peculiarly accurate and exquisite;
and while informing their minds on every branch of duty,
He preserved the character of the master with the utmost truth and

gravity.

These claims to praise were augmented by an habitual and natural
courtesy,

which attracted the good will of every excellent person,
And wonderfully allure his pupils to the love and reverence of their
master, by an assiduous and earnest endeavour to advance
whatever might afford comfort and refuge to indigent
and aged schoolmasters; and by a diligence worthy of
a man completely learned in collecting a library, so
adorned with manuscripts and printed books, that
after the lamented death of its possessor,
it was bought at the public expense,

And deposited, by command of the Parliament of England, in the
British Museum.

But above all, there shone forth in BURNEY the most devoted affection
for the Church of England,
the hope of eternal salvation piously reposed in Christ,
and the habit of purely and devoutly worshipping God.

The monument is placed in the south aisle of Westminster
Abbey, and consists of a tablet remarkable for the chaste simplicity
of its ornament, surmounted by a beautiful bust, copied from that
excellent likeness taken by Nollekens during the life of Dr. Burney.

This communication will be rendered more complete by a short
description of the honorary tribute of the parishioners of Deptford.

The monument, which was executed by Goblet, is a pyramid,
the base of which rests on the entablature of a square pedestal: be-
tween the two side pilasters is placed the inscription. Around the
base of the pyramid are scattered books, papers, &c; and in its cen-
tre is a medallion of Dr. Burney, in bold relief not less remarkable
for the beauty of its execution, than for its strong resemblance. The
inscription is as follows:—

CHARLES BURNEY, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.
Rector of this Parish, and of Cliffe in this county;
Prebendary of Lincoln,
and Chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty.
Born Dec. 3, 1757; died Dec. 25, 1817.
In him were united the highest attainments in learning,
with manners at once dignified and attractive;
peculiar promptitude and accuracy of judgment,
with equal generosity and kindness of heart.
His zealous attachment to the Church of England was tempered
by moderation;
And his impressive discourses from the pulpit became doubly beneficial
from the influence of his own example.
The Parishioners of St. Paul's, Deptford,
Erected this monument as a record of their affection for their reverend
pastor, monitor, and friend,
of their gratitude, for his services,
and of their unspeakable regret for his loss.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

SCOTCH COURTS—JURY COURT.

Lord A. HAMILTON observed, that as long ago as 1814, a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the Scotch Courts of Justice, and since then had made four or five Reports, exposing defects in those Courts, and containing suggestions for their improvement. And yet Ministers had all this while brought forward no measure founded on those Reports, which was both disrespectful to the House, and tended to throw discredit on the Commissioners. The only thing they had done was to refer the Reports to the consideration of the very Courts in which defects had been pointed out, and some offices in which were recommended to be abolished. Many thousands a year might have been saved by attending to the suggestions of the Commissioners. He now moved for copies of these references, and the answers to them.

Lord CASTLEREAGH postponed his explanation till the information should be before the House; and the motion was agreed to.

Lord A HAMILTON said, that a Bill had lately passed to extend Trial by Jury to civil cases in Scotland. Half this Bill (13 pages) had been filled up one night at 12 o'clock, when only seven Members were present, and new officers had been appointed with salaries amounting to 3500*l.* a year. Now as he considered some of those new officers quite superfluous, and thought the mode in which the Bill had been hurried through the House particularly objectionable, he should move an address to the Prince Regent, praying that the appointments named in the Bill should not be filled up before a month after the beginning of next session.—[The Act is not to commence its operation till December next.]

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL defended the additions to the officers, on the ground that the new Act compelled the bringing a great deal of fresh business into the Jury Court. The Bill had been several times in the orders of the day before it was passed, and any Member must have known when the money clauses would be introduced.

The motion was withdrawn, with an assurance from Lord Castle-reagh that the appointments would not be hastily filled up.

LORD SELKIRK AND THE NORTH WEST COMPANY.

Sir JAMES MONTGOMERY entered into a history of the disputes between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, maintaining that the latter had always been the aggressors, and were guilty of a foul and premeditated murder, in sending a party of armed men to the Red River Settlement, by whom that Settlement was destroyed, and its Governor, Major Semple, a most amiable man, along with others, put to death. He also accused the Government of partiality in not bringing some persons to trial, against whom bills of indictment had been found at the instance of Lord Selkirk, and in having the causes tried at York, an inconsiderable place, where the people were all under influence.

Mr. ELICE contended, on the other hand, that the scenes of bloodshed and confusion which had taken place in Upper Canada had been occasioned by the violence and aggressions of Lord Selkirk. As to the question of his Lordship's right to the territory granted him by the Hudson's Bay Company, several eminent lawyers were of opinion, that the Company itself had no right to the land, and therefore could not grant it to any one; and he (Mr. E.) strongly condemned the conduct of Lord S. in having proceeded with his plans of colonization before the question had been decided by a Court of Law. He believed his Lordship wished for a judicial decision, but he understood there was a *delicacy* in submitting to common Courts of Law the right of the Crown to make such grants.

Mr. COULBURN maintained, that Government had done every thing in their power to prevent violences. Some time ago, they had directed the Canadian Government to send up a military force to keep both parties in order, though the Governor found that impracticable. When it was found that great confusion was created by individuals of both parties, who were magistrates, continually arresting one another, Ministers revoked all the Commissions of Justices of the Peace, and sent out two gentlemen to report on the matter, and their report had been laid before the House. The Government had not acted partially against Lord Selkirk: that person had necessarily been put upon his trial for resisting a warrant and imprisoning the officers. It had been asked, why the different trials had not taken place in England? Ministers had directed that they should; but it was found that Indians and others, whose evidence was necessary, could not be brought across the Atlantic.

Part of the papers moved for were ordered.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 25.

COTTON MILLS OF NEW LANARK:

Mr. J. SMITH presented a Petition, signed by 683 persons employed in the Cotton Mills of New Lanark, stating, though their hours of labour had been reduced to 10*½* per day, no diminution had taken place in the amount of their earnings, and praying that the indulgencies enjoyed by them might be extended to persons employed in other factories. Mr. Smith said, he understood that the persons employed in Lanark Cotton Mills, were paid by the piece. He could state from his own knowledge, that the Petitioners were most respectable people—indeed they were the most respectable body of working manufacturers whom he had ever known.—A similar Petition was presented from Mr. Robert Owen their employer.—Laid on the Table.

On account of the great pressure of business on the House, it was arranged, that the sitting should begin in future at three o'clock, instead of four, and on Monday at two.—Mr. Bennet and Sir C. Burrell remarked on the delay which had taken place in not bringing on the regular Bills from the public offices before Easter, and the recent mode in which Bills were pushed through the House by being brought on, after midnight, when there were scarcely any Members present.

The Bank Advances Bill, and the Bankrupt Acts' Amendment Bill were passed.

The Excise Duties Bill was passed, after some protests against the new taxes by Mr. Western, Lord Ebrington, Sir R. Wilson, &c.

The Lords' Amendment to a clause in the Cash Payment Bill was agreed to. That clause gave the Bank the option of resuming payments in coin in May, 1821; and the amendment changed the time to May, 1822.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and various sums were voted. Among them was a sum of 1,000,000*l.* to the King of the Netherlands for building fortresses in the Low Countries. On a resolution for granting 9,622*l.* to defray the expense of publishing Proclamations in Ireland, being proposed,

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON observed upon it an rather a suspicious circumstance that these grants were always estimated at the same amount, though it was quite clear there must be some variation in the number of Proclamations.

Mr. R. GORDON asked, whether it was true that the Proclamations were only inserted in certain papers, and given as a sort of compensation to the Editors for their support of Government?

Mr. BANKES thought it perfectly fair that Government should exercise a reasonable discretion in the choice of papers. It was, in fact, a legitimate source of influence.

Mr. HUME thought that such influence was illegitimate. The practice led to an improper application of the public money. If Government must make use of the press, the *Gazette* was their proper paper; but he opposed the principle of making the press subservient to the views of Government by such means.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 28.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill was discussed at some length, and in the same manner as in the Commons. It was supported by Earls Bathurst, Harrowby, Westmorland, and the Lord Chancellor, and opposed by Lord Holland, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Bute, and the Earl of Carnarvon.

The division on the question for going into a Committee on the Bill was 100 to 47.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 29.

CASH PAYMENTS BILL.

On the Report of the Bank of Ireland Cash Payments Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved some Amendments to make the period for the payments of the Bank of Ireland the same as for the Bank of England. Some conversation arose on a question, how a sum between 486*l.* and 243*l.* (the lowest sum for which bullion could be demanded in bars of 60 ounces each) was to be paid. It was stated in answer, that there were two clauses in the Bill which sufficiently explained this: one which provided that the payments should only be made in ingots or bars of gold properly stamped and assayed; and another which described the fractional payments to be made in silver.—The Amendments were agreed to.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 30.

The EARL of LIVERPOOL presented, on the part of the Crown, an act of grace to restore two unfortunate individuals to their full rights as British subjects. It was to reverse the attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by which the blood of his two children, Edward Fox Fitzgerald and Louisa Maria Fitzgerald, had become corrupted.—Read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 29.

MOCK AUCTIONS' BILL.

The Mock Auctions' Bill was thrown out.

In a Committee of Supply, 6000*l.* were voted to the American General Boyd, for the assistance he had rendered the English, while he was in the service of the Nizam in India, and for his humane treatment of the English prisoners in the last American war.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, 16½ millions of Exchequer Bills were voted for the public service. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the revenue of the present quarter would exceed that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 300,000*l.* without any sums having been paid into the Exchequer in contemplation of the new duties.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 29.

GRAMPOUND—STILL—FINES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Gramppound bribery indictments, some witnesses were called in and examined. One of them, Mr. Alexander Lamb, refused to answer questions which might implicate his clients. Some discussion took place respecting the propriety of compelling him to say who employed him, when Sir C. Hawkins declared that he did; and the witness then replied to some questions respecting his professional labours at Gramppound. While this was going on, Mr. Martin took occasion to observe, that eager as the House was to punish bribery in others, it was their duty to prevent Members being returned to that House by it, as some of them notoriously were. (*Order.*)—Mr. Wynn protested with some warmth against the disorderly language which the Hon. Gentleman was using. It was not to be endured that such imputations should be thrown out against Hon. Members. For himself he disclaimed the charge altogether. Mr. Martin had not the slightest intention of transgressing the orders of the House, or of imputing to the Hon. Gentleman any thing like the practice of bribery.

On the motion of Mr. C. WYNN, the Attorney and Solicitor-General were ordered to move for the judgment of the Court of King's Bench upon Sir Manasseh Lopez, and the other persons convicted of bribery at Gramppound.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Still-fines Bill.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON opposed the Bill, contending that the evils of the present system had been much exaggerated; and that the Bill would be liable to the objection made to the fine-system,—that the innocent were made to suffer for the guilty,—because the expense of keeping up the proposed large police in the various districts would be partly paid by the whole United Kingdom.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that all excise expenses were paid out of the general revenue of the United Kingdom, and they would all be liable to the same objection. Still, however, he had thought it right that the districts should bear half the cost. The small Still system was full of difficulties, and he thought it should be deferred to next Session.

The Bill went through the Committee.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify those governors of New South Wales who had imposed duties on certain articles without the sanction of the British Parliament, to continue those duties for a limited time, and to empower the Governor to levy a new duty on spirits distilled in the colony. Although these duties had been levied with the concurrence of the Government, they certainly had not been sanctioned by Parliament; and so far the conduct of the Governor was irregular.

Mr. BENNETT, in advertizing to the powers assumed by the Governor, observed, that in levying a duty on the spirits, he had acted in conformity to the orders of one of his Majesty's Ministers; and therefore, if there was any penalty annexed to this exercise of power, the party that issued the order should be responsible. But there were other duties which the Governor imposed of his own accord, which he (Mr. Bennett) thought most unjustifiable as well as injudicious. He meant the duties on exports.—Leave given.

FINANCE—SINKING FUND.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to. In answer to some remarks by Mr. HUME, respecting a sum of 1,600,000*l.* which was the interest of money that had been funded last year, but did not appear to be provided for in the supplies voted for this.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that that charge would be met out of the new taxes; to which Mr. Hume rejoined, that he understood the new taxes to be exclusively for a real Sinking Fund.

The House went into a Committee on the Sinking Fund Loan Bill.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH remarked, that some years ago he had declared, that the nation must either resort to the reduction of the interest of the debt, or to an appropriation of the Sinking Fund. He was happy to find that the latter alternative, though formerly rejected, when he proposed it, was now adopted without the slightest difference.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had adopted the alternative without any shame, because he found it would be no breach of faith with the public creditor. He had formerly opposed, not the principle of the appropriation, but the policy; but when it became advisable, he had done it. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into some financial explanations, in the course of which he stated that next year there would be a small sum of 4 or 5,000,000*l.* to be provided for, which he hoped to meet without a loan.

Mr. RICARDO regretted that no final arrangement had been made with regard to the Sinking Fund, and that the delusion which had so long prevailed had not been destroyed. The public creditor should be at last told the truth. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed still determined to keep up the machinery, for he had said that next year we should have 16,000,000*l.* of a Sinking Fund, and should only require to borrow 11,000,000*l.* for the supplies of the year, leaving a supply of 5,000,000*l.* for the extinction of the debt. Would it not be better to destroy the machinery altogether, and to say that we had only 5,000,000*l.* of a Sinking Fund, thus confessing the truth in a public measure itself, which was admitted in the explanation of it?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that we had not yet arrived at a state when it would be prudent to make any final arrangement regarding the Sinking Fund.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 30.

CLERK OF THE POLLS.

In answer to a question from Mr. DENMAN, respecting the abolition of the office of Clerk of the Polls, which had been recommended by a Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was only intended to regulate, and not to abolish the office.

On the motion of Mr. WROTTESLEY, an address was voted to the Prince Regent, praying him to grant a sum of money not exceeding 20,000*l.* for the erection of a new building for transacting bankruptcy business, and the sum to be provided for by the House.

BANK NOTES—SINKING FUND.

Mr. CALCRAFT asked, if it were likely that a further report would be made in the present Session from the Commissioners on the forgery of Bank-notes.

Mr. COURtenay said that the Commissioners were convinced that the determination to which they had come upon the subject was a correct one. A great quantity of machinery was necessary to prepare sufficient number of notes before the Bank could begin the great operation of changing its notes: all opinions as to the time it would require were liable to error, but the parties were proceeding with all practicable despatch; in the whole, eight or nine machines would be necessary; two or three were in a state of great forwardness, others were nearly complete, and the rest in different stages of progress. On the whole, there seemed every reason to believe that in three months the whole would be ready.

The Scotch Churches Bill was passed.

On the Report of the Sinking Fund Loan Bill being brought up, Mr. GRENFELL remarked, that it appeared to him very desirable that that part of the system which gave a nominal amount to the fund, so much larger than its actual, should be done away. It served merely to render the subject intricate, and to create delusion. He trusted that in the course of the next Session there would be no objection to simplify it, and that, instead of being called 17,000,000*l.*, it would be represented in future, as it really was, an effective fund, of 5,000,000*l.* and no more.—Adjourned,

Asiatic News.

Persian Gulph.—The Dawn of yesterday brought us Letters from some of our Friends, accompanying the Expedition to the Persian Gulph, dated Muscat, November, 13, 1819.

The substance of these Letters communicate to us the agreeable intelligence, that the Expedition, which sailed from Bombay on the 8th of November, to rendezvous at Kishme, a large Island just within the mouth of the Gulph, had reached Muscat, after a short and agreeable passage of ten days only; and that Sir William Keir had touched there on his way thither, to concert arrangements with the Inaum, whose co-operation in the service of reducing the Joassamees, had been proffered to the British Government.

Sir William found this Chief zealously disposed to exert all his means, in conjunction with the Troops of the Expedition; and even before the arrival of the Fleet off his Port, he had already raised and organised a large body of Arab Soldiers, who had marched onward by land, to occupy the Passes near Ras-ul-Khyma, the Pirate capital, in order to cut off their retreat. The Inaum had also held his fine Frigate, the Caroline, built at Bombay, and the new 50-gun ship recently launched there for him, in readiness; and was to embark in one of these, to accompany the Expedition in person.

The Joassamees, it is said, were actively employed in preparing for their defence, having built several new Forts, and considerably strengthened their old ones. They had drawn, also, all their adherents from the scattered Ports of the Gulph, to Ras-ul-Khyma, in order to concentrate there, as effectually as possible, the whole of their strength; and, from their known bravery, a stout resistance was expected. The result, however, cannot be doubtful; and in a political point of view it is unquestionably more advantageous to the assailing Force to have their enemies thus collected into one point, where their destruction, if not more easily effected, will certainly be more complete, than to have the task of routing them from their scattered nests, and scouring the shores of the Gulph in their pursuit.

The opinions of all our Correspondents confirm what we have long ago advanced, that the Expedition had been too long deferred; and that it was entirely owing to the vacillating policy of the Bombay Government, that they had continued their depredations so long, and acquired so much effrontery and such boasted confidence in their own strength. Let us hope, however, that ill-judged as the cause of this might have been, its effect will be like the crouching of the lion before he springs upon his prey, to give strength and energy to the fury of his attack.

The question of an eventual Establishment in the Persian Gulph under the British flag, is spoken of; but as this must depend on the determination of the Superior Authorities here, it would perhaps be premature to discuss the merits of such a step just now. As we possess accurate information on the local advantages of certain stations in the Gulph for this purpose, and shall be furnished with the earliest and most unexceptionable intelligence from this quarter, by private Friends attached to the Expedition itself, we shall lose no proper occasion of submitting such to public notice, whenever it is likely to be productive of public good.

Deaths in the Peninsula.

We publish the following Statement, handed to us by competent authority. The calculation may prove serviceable, in the establishment of the proposed Bengal Military Fund.

Of 524 Commissioned European Officers, original Subscribers to the Madras Military Fund; instituted the 1st day of April 1808, the number of casualties by death that have occurred in the subsequent period of eleven years and a half, amount to 215, upwards of 41 Subscribers in every hundred, of the original number, having paid the great debt of nature, being on an average upwards of 3½ per cent. per annum.

The climate of the Peninsula, is however more inimical to the European constitution, than that of the Bengal Provinces. The Military part of the community in Southern India, being more exposed to the effects of this climate, generally worse accommodated, and deprived of many of those comforts, that so materially contribute to the pleasure, as well as length of our existence. Every where, an expensive land carriage, added to the exorbitant wages of Servants, and the high price of many of the necessaries of life, together with the numerous *half batta* stations, render a residence South of the Nerbuddah, far less desirable to a Military man, in every point of view, than an abode on the fertile banks of the Ganges or of the Jumna.

Chowringhee Theatricals.

We'll e'en to't like French Falconers,
Fly at any thing we see.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

There is one penalty attached to the expression of one's sentiments in a Public Journal, and that is the pledging of oneself, in some degree, to support them against all attacks; and thus, though often inclined to give up the task, we find a variety of feeling which powerfully compels us to continue our course. It is so with me now, more particularly since a malicious hint or two were thrown out in some of the other Papers, respecting the Dramatic observations which have appeared in your Journal, and for some of which I am answerable. They may annoy at the time, but the irritation they may excite is quickly allayed by the sedative consideration of our intentions being harmless and our weapons innocent.

"For I am armed so strong in honesty,
"That they pass by me as the idle wind
"Which I respect not."

Some tell us, the praise given to Miss Williams is ridiculous and extravagant, and might do her harm; others, that we have no right to praise or blame at all; others that we ought to be thankful to be allowed to go to the Theatre on any terms; and other remarks of the like nature. But this always has and always will be the case.

"Be thou as chaste as ice as pure as snow,
"Thou shalt not escape calumny."

I went to the Theatre last night, with very anxious feelings. The part of *Young Wilding* was to be played by the representative of Zanga!! a perilous exchange; for as I observed in my last Letter, there has been no instance since the time of Garrick, of any Actor excelling equally in Tragedy or Comedy; it seems to me almost impossible. You are, I fancy, Mr. Editor deceived in this respect with regard to Kean: for when you announced the present Play in your Journal, you observe that it is not generally known that Kean excelled in Comedy as well as Tragedy. I am not aware of this; I have seen him play Farce, such as Abel Drugger, in *The Tobacconist*, and Kitely in the play of *Every Man in his humour*, if you call the character of the *merely jealous Kitely* a comic one; but surely, strictly speaking, this is not what is generally understood by Comedy. Unless indeed you maintain with some, that Iago is Comedy; if it is so, it treads close upon the heels of Tragedy, and so far Kean may be said to play Comedy, but no further. I never heard of his playing Sic Peter Teazle, or Don Felix, or Sir Fretfull Plagiary, or Young Wilding, or in fact such characters as King, Blauchard, Emery, Palmer, &c. were wont to shine in.

To return, however,—I was glad of an opportunity of seeing this Gentleman in a character where he must stand upon his own ground, where there were no Kceans to copy from, where his original talents might develop themselves and let him for once "give the world assurance of himself." Young Wilding is one of the wildest of the wild; he has, as his father says, nothing of the pedant about him, no college airs, he is made up of levity and lies, which latter qualifications seem really constitutional, he cannot help lying, and his promises to reform are all equally lies. They ooze, like Bob Acre's courage, out of his finger's ends, in spite of himself.*

But Papillon was admirably hit off; it was the height of the ridiculous, and so all French characters or rather caricatures are intended to be on an English stage, to have their due effect. They take, I suppose, the same liberty with John Bull "*à Paris*." Papillon had at the same time, a good deal of English flesh and blood about him, making it more exquisite, for it must not be forgotten that he is an Englishman, and therefore must not be supposed to have lived on frogs, but beef and pudding, as his body amply proved. His bye-play, his shrugs, his looks of horror at young Wilding, were all excellent. He is an acquisition indeed to the Theatre.

* The result of our Correspondent's Criticism on the representation of this character, which is too minute and too long for insertion, goes to confirm the opinion he has first advanced, namely, that Actors and Amateurs cannot be expected to excel both in Tragedy and Comedy, and he conceives that the excellence of the character personified before, was sufficient to lessen any disappointment he might otherwise have felt in finding the Comic powers inferior to the Tragic in the same person.—We have heard others, however, say, that Young Wilding was quite equal to Zanga, some even say, superior. As we were prevented by a temporary indisposition from attending the Theatre, we regret that we cannot offer our own opinion on these conflicting testimonies.—ED.

The scene in which Old Wilding insists upon knowing who the lady is, his son is married to, was the most ludicrous thing I ever saw. The house was in a roar; but he should have some pity on our sides: mine aches now. His deliberate sorrowful look at the old man, and then bursting into a fit of convulsed sobbing, was exquisitely ridiculous. "He fool'd it to the top of his bent" His change of voice, from the father to the son, was wonderfully well managed. As an instance, Old Wilding asks the condition of the lady his son is privately married to, to which Papillon replies, "pas grande condition; that is to be sure; but there is no help;" (then aside to Young Wilding.) Sir, I'm quite aground." It was excellent; nothing could be better. Many other instances crowd upon my recollection, but I must omit them, or my letter would extend to a most immoderate length. This gentleman is made for Comedy; so is Liston; so are not Kemble or Kean, "cela s'entend."

But Miss Williams, whom I have before praised so highly; how did she come off? Why very well. But it will be recollect, that I maintained that this lady's chief excellence would be in Tragedy, and I will only say, that last night she was not quite so good as I expected, or as I earnestly and anxiously wished. But it was very good on the whole, in fact very much so. Her sneering taunts to poor Miss Godfrey were admirably given; and why? Her voice was under command and properly regulated;—her action was quiet, and there was nothing overdone. Oh! why will not actors and actresses always attend to this? for her voice soon rose to a distressingly high pitch beyond all control, unpleasantly loud, and her action correspondent. Her manner to Sir James was too violent, for one who was playing a *Lady of high Fashion*, who had too good an opinion of herself to treat those who offended her with any thing, but the *most supreme contempt*.

But, I will repeat it, there were many things admirably done; where she chuckles Miss Godfrey under the chin, telling her in the most saucy provoking manner, "Indeed child, there is no quality so insufferable in a young woman as self-conceit and vanity." She was excellent in this, and it might serve as a hint to this lady to be more quiet.

Old Wilding was played by a great favorite of mine; the very sight of him pleases me; he is always evidently pleased with himself too, and he is in the right on't; his paternal remonstrances were given with due effect.

Bombastes Furioso crowned the whole. As Swift said, with regard to the *Beggar's Opera*, that it would please very much or not please at all, I would say with regard to this exquisite piece of absurdity, one should really be half drunk to enjoy it. The opening scene was not very effective. The scenery the "*tout ensemble*" was not good. There should have been more mock splendor to grace these mock-heroes; it should have had some tinsel about it, at all events. I felt rather disappointed at first, but gradually the fun increased; and laughter, spite of ones-self, shook the house. The mock King was a King indeed!! It was played by the excellent representative of Papillon, and was a good second to it. His song was admirable; but though the audience encored it, it was not repeated.

General Bombastes was very excellent; it was sometime before I recognized an old acquaintance in him; he had so completely disguised himself. His song too was productive of its full effect. It was the climax of the ridiculous. The whole concluded amidst bursts of laughter, which is the best and easiest way of testifying applause.

The Entertainments on the whole were admirably got through, though several distinguished amateurs were absent; and Mrs. Cooke was also prevented from appearing, by a severe domestic misfortune. If then, with so many aids absent, the evening was admirably got through, what may we not expect from their united efforts? or as Hotspur says

"For men must think,
"If we, without his help, can make a head,
"To push against this kingdom, with his help,
"We shall o'erturn it topsy turvy down."

The House was not crowded, but respectably filled; though from the absence of the Governor General, the centre of the Theatre had an air of vacancy, which made one at first sight imagine that there were few persons in it. But the other parts of the house were pretty well filled. May they go on and prosper! They have my best wishes, and I will only say for the present, Hail and Farewell!

Calcutta, December 15, 1819.

ZENO.

Heavy Corps of Infantry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

Notwithstanding what has appeared in the Bengal Papers against the formation of Heavy Corps of Infantry (as they are termed) I am satisfied that with a little modification they will be found to answer, in every respect, and be a very great improvement to the Service.

The principal objects in view by the proposed organization of the Infantry, appear to be to have a greater number of Officers present with each Corps, which is certainly a very desirable one; to give immediate promotion to old and deserving Officers, who have been unfortunate in Regimental rise, (of which there are many on this, as well as the other Establishments,) without causing increase of expence; and to accelerate promotion in future; all these objects will I trust be found combined in the following plan.

Colonel,	1	The Native Infantry to be formed into Regiments of single Battalions of 10 Companies each, of the strength noted in the margin; this would give
Lieut. Cols.. . . .	2	two additional Field Officers, and 10 additional Captains,
Majors,	2	Captains and Subalterns, and there would consequently be twelve Officers more than at present, with
Captains,	8	each Corps. The Infantry on this Establishment consists of 25 Regiments (of 2 Battalions each), and 6 Extra Battalions, say 28 Regiments, which formed into Corps of the strength abovementioned would give 40 Regiments and cause the promotion of 12 Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, 36 Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, 60 Captains to be Majors, and 156 Lieutenants to be Captains; the increase
Lieutenants,	14	in the number of the higher Ranks would accelerate promotion in future; the whole is effected without causing additional expence, and the aggregate strength is nearly the same as at present.
Ensigns,	8	
Sergeants,	2	
Subidars,	10	
Jemidars,	10	
Havildars,	60	
Naigues,	60	
Sepoys,	1200	
Drummers,	20	
Staff, &c. . . .	—	
	1397	

ments of single Battalions of 10 Companies each, of the strength noted in the margin; this would give two additional Field Officers, and 10 additional Captains and Subalterns, and there would consequently be twelve Officers more than at present, with each Corps. The Infantry on this Establishment consists of 25 Regiments (of 2 Battalions each), and 6 Extra Battalions, say 28 Regiments, which formed into Corps of the strength abovementioned would give 40 Regiments and cause the promotion of 12 Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, 36 Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, 60 Captains to be Majors, and 156 Lieutenants to be Captains; the increase

in the number of the higher Ranks would accelerate promotion in future; the whole is effected without causing additional expence, and the aggregate strength is nearly the same as at present.

The expence of 28 Regiments of the present strength is, rupees 886,410 per Month, the expence of the 40 Regiments abovementioned would be, rupees 875,280 per Month, difference or saving per Month, rupees 11,130, or per annum rupees 133,560, one-half of which would provide for the shares of Off-reckonings to the additional Colonels; the stoppages for providing clothing have not been increased since the year 1792, although the expense incurred by the Off-reckoning Fund on that account is nearly doubled since that period.

A similar formation of the Infantry on the Bengal and Bombay Establishments, would, no doubt, produce similar benefits and advantages to the Army as well as to the state.

In the event of the plan appearing objectionable, in consequence of the reduction in the number of *disposable* Corps, I would suggest that two Companies be taken from each Regiment and formed into "Extra Regiments;" this would give 80 Companies or 10 additional Corps, the Extra Regiments to be officered from the Regiments of the Line in the following manner:—one Field Officer (a Lieutenant Colonel or Major, as most convenient) to command, one Captain two Lieutenants and one Ensign to every two Companies from each Regiment with separate Staff, Artificers, &c. &c. making altogether 40 Regiments of the Line and 10 Extra Regiments of the strength noted in the margin

Regt. of the Line	Regt. of Extra Regts.	The additional expence by the formation of the Extra Regts. including an Adjutant, Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon, and difference between half and full Battalion Major Commanding, &c. may be stated at Rupees 717 per month for each, or Rupees 7170 per month, for the whole 10 Corps.
Colonel,	1	0
Lieut. Cols. . . .	2	1
Majors,	2	difference between half and full Battalion Major Commanding, &c. may be stated at Rupees 717 per month for each, or Rupees 7170 per month, for the whole 10 Corps.
Captains,	7	4
Lieutenants,	12	8
Ensigns,	7	4
Sergeants,	2	2
Subidars,	8	8
Jemidars,	8	8
Havildars,	48	48
Naigues,	48	48
Sepoys,	960	960
Drummers,	16	16
Total 1120	1107	

The mode of officering the Extra Regiments from the Regiments of the Line, as above, does not appear objectionable, being the same now observed in officering the Rifle Corps, the Battalions of Pioneers, &c. The Extra Regiments would always have 2 Officers present with each Company, exclusive of the Field Officer; and each Regiment of the Line would have 26 Officers remaining, and supposing ten of them to be in Europe, on the Staff, &c. (which in my humble opinion is more than should be permitted to be absent at the same time,) there would still be 2 Officers present with each Company, exclusive of Field Officers; at present there is scarcely a Battalion with more than one Officer to each Company, many with only half that number, and some with less.

By inserting the above in your Journal at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige.

Calcutta, Nov. 5, 1819.

Your most obedient servant,

A MADRAS OFFICER,

Light Cavalry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having been favored with the perusal of a Copy of the Letter addressed to you by an Officer of this Establishment, under date the 5th instant, regarding a new formation of the Infantry for the benefit of the Company and the Army, it occurred to me that something of the same kind might be done with the Light Cavalry, and Colonel, ... I find that a plan of the following description would Lieut.-Cols. 2 be beneficial to both, in-as-much as it would cause Majors, ... 2 a saving to the Company and promotion to the Officers. Captains, ... 7 Lieutenantens, 14

Cornets, ... 7 Subjackets, ... 2 Subidars, ... 10 Jemidars, ... 10 Havildars, ... 40 Naigues, ... 40 Troopers, ... 800 Trumpeters, 20

The present 8 Regiments of Light Cavalry to be formed into 6 Regiments of 10 Troops each, of the strength stated in the margin; this would cause the promotion of 2 Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, 6 Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Captains to be Majors, and 12 Lieutenants to be Captains, and the saving to the Company would be rupees 2,17,752, per annum, viz. expence of the present 8 Regiments, Total 950 rupees 2,96,000 per month, expence of the proposed 6 Regiments, rupees 2,77,854 per month, difference, rupees 18,146 per month, or rupees 2,17,752 per annum.

In order to preserve the same number of disposable Corps (eight, as at present), I propose that 2 Troops be taken from each Regiment and formed into 2 Extra Regiments, this would give 6 Regiments of the line of 8 Troops each, and 2 Extra Regiments of 6 Troops each, and of the strength specified in the margin.

<i>Regt. of Extra</i>	<i>The Extra Regiments to be Officered from the Line. Regt.</i>
Colonel, 1	0 portion: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 1 Cornet
Lient. Cols. 2 }	1 to the 2 Troops from each Regiment, a Lieutenant Colonel or Major to Command, with separate Staff, &c. &c. the expence of which would not exceed rupees 945 per month for each Corps.
Captains, ... 6	3
Lieutenants, 12	6
Cornets, ... 6	3
Serjeants, .. 2	2
Subidars, ... 8	6
Jemidars, ... 8	6
Havildars, ... 22	24
Naigues, ... 32	24
Troopers, ... 640	480
Trumpeters, 16	12
Total 768	567

The Extra Regiments would always have 2 Effective Officers to each Troop, exclusive of the Field Officer, and the Regiments of the Line would have 24 Officers each, exclusive of Field Officers, and supposing 8 Officers of the Ranks of Captain and Subaltern to be in Europe, on the Staff, &c. there would still be 16 present, or 2 to each Troop.

Have the goodness to insert the foregoing in your Journal, and oblige.

A MADRAS CAVALRY OFFICER.

Arcot, Nov. 20, 1819.

Orphan Fund.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As I have not seen LIEUTENANT MCNAUGHTEN'S Letter, containing Proposals for a Military Fund, I cannot pretend to offer any opinion on the plan which he recommends. However, I should at all times prefer improving Old Established Funds, to advocating New Institutions. At present I merely beg room in your widely circulated Journal for a very few lines.

A MANAGER, whose Letter appeared in your Journal of the 1st instant, declares that any Officer who may apply at the "Secretary's Office at Kidderpore, at regular office hours on week days," may be fully and satisfactorily convinced that a very large majority of the Army "have concurred in every point of the existing Regulations of the Society."

Now Sir, I am a Subscriber of 20 years standing, and I do sincerely doubt the correctness of this statement made by A MANAGER; but as I am about drawing up a Letter direct to the "Managers of the Society," stating my opinion of the mismanagement of the Military Orphan Fund, I have only two remarks to make at present, or rather Questions to put to the Writer who calls himself A MANAGER:

Did a Majority of the Subscribers concur in the Regulations "ordered to have effect from the 1st of February 1819, at a Meeting of the General Management held on the 23rd of December 1818? I say

No—positively No;—and in my intended Letter to the Managers, I believe I shall fully prove my assertion.

Have the Managers notified to the Subscribers the largest sum, which has been at any one time in the hands of their Treasurer, during the last three or four years, and for how long a period the Fund was deprived (by interest or the amount) of the benefit of such sum?

If A MANAGER can satisfactorily answer these simple Questions, it will have more effect with the Army, and appear in a much better light to the world, than ill-digested and ill-natured remarks on the proposals of Individuals. When I address the Managers of the Fund, I shall be well pleased if I find them prepared to prove to the Subscribers, that the money deducted from their allowances has been properly managed, and applied;—at present I labour under a disagreeable conviction that they cannot.

A MANAGER expresses his belief that few Officers feel interested in the state of the Orphan Fund. This only shews that he has been too long a Manager to know the feelings and real opinions of the Subscribers.

A MANAGER speaks with all due indignation of "Forced Contributors"—and *delicately* declares that Officers accepted their Commissions on these "conditions."—He forgets that the famous Regulations, above alluded to, (having effect from the 1st of February last) entirely upset the Original Regulations of the Fund, and are therefore "unquestionably" not "binding."

Culna, Dec. 8, 1819.

R. B.

A Pupil's Criticism.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

I have been much amused by an advertisement, which has lately appeared in the several Journals of the Presidency, and I make no doubt, that the majority of those who had an opportunity of seeing it, must have participated in my sentiment. It is indeed impossible to see the absurd attempt to undermine the reputation of the admirable institutions (generally speaking) for the education of youth in Great Britain, without feeling our mirth dashed with a sensation somewhat less pleasurable; but when we advert to the bold tone of confidence with which the merits of a certain institution of a similar nature are ostentatiously set forth; we cannot possibly contain our "laughter for affection."

All this, however, is in some degree irrelevant to the subject of this address.—I tremble with apprehension at the imputation of inconsistency, to which I know I shall be exposed, when the Public shall find that the Chair of Criticism has been usurped by a mere Schoolboy.

I write, however, for information, and shall feel truly obliged if any of your readers will correct me, if I err, in considering the following paragraph as incorrectly arranged, and as being so obscure that its meaning cannot be clearly seen until after repeated perusals.

"A Tree is best known by its Fruit; and of several of these young Men, it has been repeatedly declared and acknowledged by the most disinterested persons, and more particularly of those who were never in another School, that in regard to their education, &c. &c."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Calcutta, Dec. 16, 1819.

A PUPIL OF THE D-A.

P. S. Would not the passage be materially amended if written thus?

"A Tree is best known by its Fruit; and of several of these Young Men, particularly of those who were never in another School, it has been repeatedly declared and acknowledged by the most disinterested persons, that, in regard to their Education, &c. &c."

New Mode of Lighting.

Monsieur Fauwels, junior, Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, Inventor of the New mode of lighting by Hydrogen Gas, which he has employed during two years with success in his Manufacture of Chemical productions, Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis No. 9, has submitted the examination of the superiority of his results to a Committee of the Atheneum of Arts, who have twice attended at his house for that purpose.

We wait with impatience the report of this Society, which will give us the conviction, so flattering to all those interested in the national glory, that the French discovery of Monsieur Lebon, so long made use of in England, has been at length perfected by a Frenchman,

Government Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 1st December, 1819.

The under-mentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

13th Dragoons—Lieutenant J. Lynam, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Royal Scots—Lieutenant Macartney, ditto, for 18 months, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

24th Foot—Lieutenant Everard, ditto, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint, Captain F. Healy of the 47th Regiment (now at the Presidency) to the charge of such portion of Invalids and time expired Soldiers, &c. belonging to his Majesty's Regiments on the Bengal Establishment as may remain and be destined for England after the departure of the ship *Mellish*.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th December, 1819.

Fifty Invalids and time expired men of H. M. Regiments to be held in readiness to embark without delay for England, on board the Honorable Company's Ship *Rose*, under the charge of Captain Healy of the 47th Regiment.

Major General Wood will be pleased to communicate the necessary Instructions to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops, to prepare the above proportion of Men and Women: or if there should be any Children belonging to the Men proceeding on this Ship, they are to be substituted two in lieu of one Soldier.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th December, 1819.

Captain Healy of H. M. 47 Regiment, proceeding to England from Calcutta, has leave of absence for 12 Months, to commence from the 1st of June next.

The following appointment has taken place in the Force under the command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.

Captain Clutterbuck of H. M. 65th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade to the 1st Brigade.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 7th December, 1819.

With the sanction of Government, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the details of his Majesty's Regiments allotted to proceed to England on the ship *Mellish*, to be relanded; for which purpose Major General Wood will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements, for carrying the same into effect to-morrow morning as early as convenient.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 11th Dec. 1819.

The under-mentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

30th Foot—Lieutenant Carden, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

34th Foot—Captain Davis, ditto, 13 months, ditto on his private affairs.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Nautical Notices.

We copy the following Nautical Notices from the Bombay Gazette of the 24th of November.

The York, Capt. Talbert, from this port to England, arrived at Cochin and Attopee on the 1st of November, and sailed again in prosecution of her voyage. We are happy in being enabled to state that Lady Anstruther was quite well, and that all the passengers unite in commendation of the Captain's attention and politeness.

The Equipment of His Majesty's ship Seringapatam is completed; she is now taking in her lading of timber.

The Honorable Company's ships Bombay and Herefordshire, for China, proceed on their voyage to-morrow.

The Hashmy, from Bengal, passed the port on her way to the Gulph of Persia, on Monday the 15th instant.

The Pilot Vessel launched at Mazagon on Thursday last, was called the Jane, in compliment to Lady Colville.

Her principal dimensions are as follows:

Length of Keel,	62 0 Feet.
Length over all,	80 0
Breadth Extreme,	24 0
Depth in Hold,	8 6
Height between Decks,	5 4
Burthen in Tons, 190 3	

Arrivals and Departures.

At all the inferior Stations of India, a very useful practice prevails of publishing the Arrivals and Departures from the Presidency; by which means, the Friends of those who are moving, are saved much trouble in their enquiries, and the persons themselves often benefitted. We have repeatedly invited the means of pursuing such a practice here, though hitherto without success. It requires only that persons arriving at or quitting the Presidency, should transmit a Notice of the same to the Printer of the Calcutta Journal, when it would be inserted free of charge. The benefit of such a plan is too evident to need enlarging on. The following are specimens of these Notices from the India Papers named:

(From the Madras Gazette of the 27th of November.)

Arrivals at the Presidency.—Lieutenant J. Webb, 22nd Light Dragoons; Lieutenant A. Tulloch, 1st Battalion 6th N. Regiment, Captain D. Denchar, Capt. J. Wetherall, and Captain and Paymaster C. E. Grant, His Majesty's Royals; Lieutenant G. Keir, His Majesty's 22nd Light Dragoons.

Departures.—Surgeon George Bruce, 2nd Battalion 21st N. Regiment, Capt. De Bergeon, Lieutenant D. A. Fenning, 5th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Winbolt, 2nd Battalion 5th N. Regiment, Lieut. S. Macdowall, 2nd Battalion 12th N. Regiment, Lieutenant T. Randall, 1st Battalion 13th N. Regiment.

(From the Bombay Courier of the 20th of November.)

Arrivals at the Presidency.—Major Monier Williams, Surveyor General, Captain W. Cazalet, Assistant Commissary, Major Salter, 1st Batt. 8th Regt.

Departures.—Lieut. H. Harkness, Ensign J. Wilkinson, 2nd Batt. 11th N. I., Ensign J. Jones, 1st Batt. 7th N. I., Capt. James Cruckshank, Survey Department, Capt. H. Newton, 1st Batt. 4th Regt., Ensign R. Bulkeley, 1st Batt. 10th Regt., Lieut. V. G. Kennet, 2nd Batt. 11th Regt., Capt. J. Griffiths, Deputy Commissary of Stores, Capt. J. Walker, Pay Mr. H. S. F., Capt. H. Adams, S. G. D., Capt. S. Hallifax, D. A. Gen., Lieut. W. D. Robertson, S. of Bazar, Capt. Crozier, 2nd Batt. 11th Regt., Capt. A. B. Campbell, 1st Batt. 9th Regt., Lieut. David Liddell, Capt. W. Grant, 2nd Batt. 4th Regt., Rev. Mr. Payne.

(From the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 13th of November.)

Arrivals at Colombo.—On the 10th of November, Captain Dobbin, 10th Regiment, from Galle, Lieut. Barnes, 73rd Regiment, from the Interior, Captain Kettlewell, Royal Artillery, from Kandy, Lieutenant Mudge, Royal Engineers, from Kandy. On the 12th of November, Major Fraser, 1st Ceylon Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieut. Auber, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal Establishment, from the Interior.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Madras New Price Current of the 1st of December.)

Every thing of a Commercial nature is very dull at present at Madras. *Europe Goods.*—Ale, Beer, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Raisins, and some other articles of Domestic Consumption, are in demand, Ale is now retailing at 40 Pagodas per Hogshead, and will most likely be dearer before the end of the year.

Cotton.—Nothing is doing at present in this article, the unfavourable accounts from Europe, have prevented any speculations being made.

Sugar.—Bears a good price and is much in demand.

Wheat.—The last sales of this article were effected at 108 Pagodas per Garce, bat falling.

Pepper.—Of this article there is but little in the market, and we believe that it is in demand.

Freight to London.—£ 7 per ton.

COINS.

English Guineas,	9½ rupees each
Sierra Gold Mohurs,	16 rupees each
Surat Gold Mohurs,	13½ rupees each
Star Pagodas, old,	353½ rupees per 100
Star Pagodas, new,	302½ rupees per 100
Porto Nova Pagodas,	122 for 330 rupees
Sultana, Bahadre, Carthar, Teka.	
rice Pagodas,	100 for 378 rupees
Madras 3 Sawmies,	100 for 255 rupees
Hyderabad rupees,	11½ for 10 rupees
Dollars,	16½ for 35 rupees

EXCHANGES.

On England, thirty day's sight, per Rupee,	2d. 2d.
On England, ninety day's sight, per Rupee,	2d. 2½d.
On England, six months sight, per Rupee,	2d. 3d.

Ceylon Government Bills.

On Calcutta, thirty day's sight, 93 to 93½ Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	
On Bombay, thirty day's sight, 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

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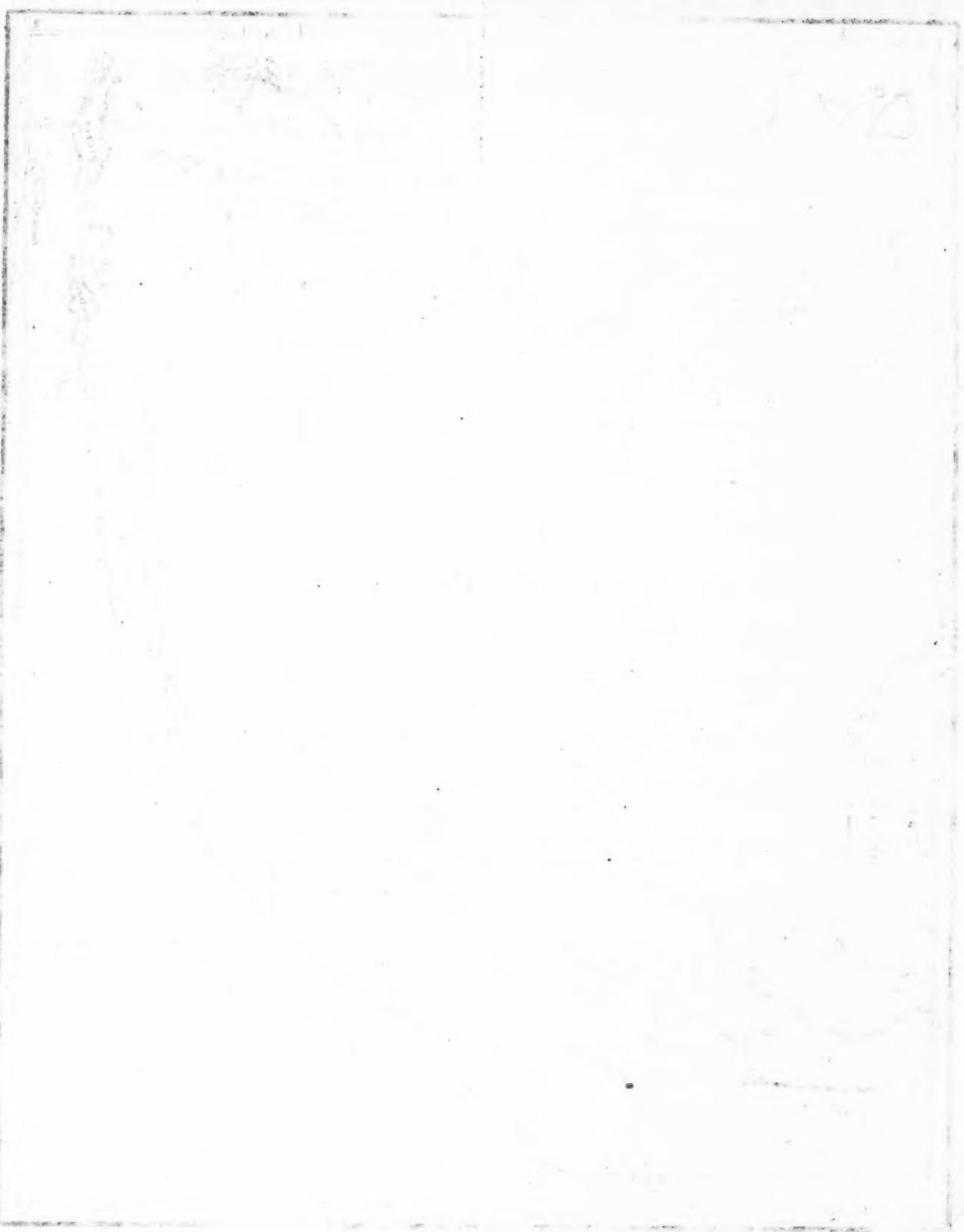
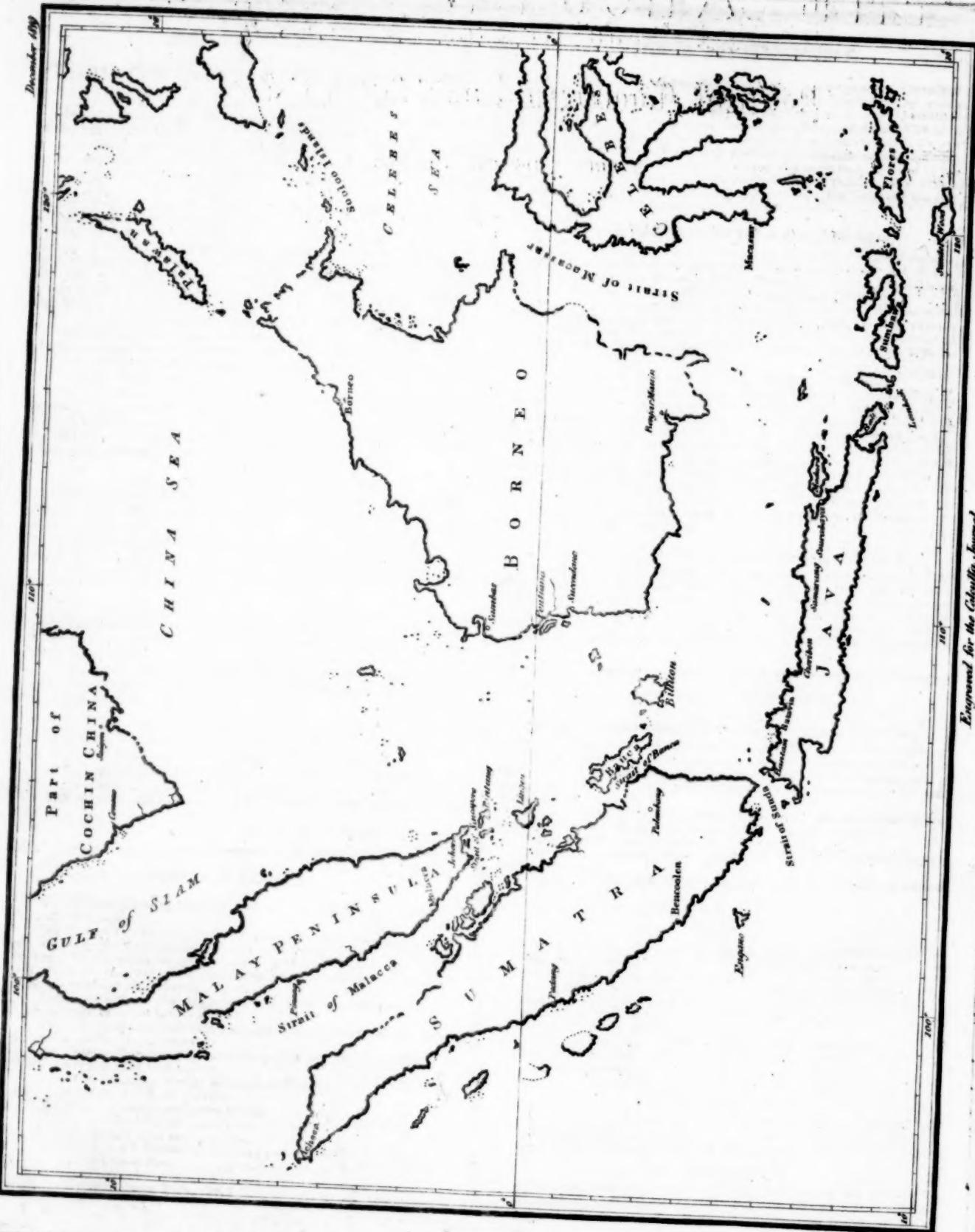


Plate XII.



Engravings for the Calverley : Journal